BIBLIOTECA GIORN MISC. 3 1 BIBLIOTECA SENATO SENATO
GIORN. MISC. 3.1
Biblioteca del Senato R000017923

NEW DIPLOMAT

Vol. III No. 22 (112)
Telephone : MUSeum 6650
Telegrams : Diplomatis, Wesdo, London

ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER
19, RATHBONE STREET London, W.1.

ONE PENNY

Editor-in-Chief : E. NICOLAIDES

SATURDAY
JULY, 15, 1950.

Prepaid Subscriptions Rates :
8s. half yearly; 15s. yearly.
U.S.A. & Canada
$6 yearly. $ 4 half yearly;
FRANCE: 1500f. yearly.

THE KOREAN QUESTION

It appears that the visit to South Korea of Mr. Dulles has boosted the regime of the american puppet, Mr. Syngman Rhee, who did not hesitate to utter threats against the North Koreans, and at the same time warn them about the fate they may expect if the latter refuse to place themselves under the American protection ! When the North Koreans forestalled the aggression of the Southerners, after this serious warning uttered by Mr. Rhee, and other more grave incidents at the frontier against the North, the imperialists started to shout at the top of their voices that the North Korean Forces "invaded" South Korea without provocation. An unprovoked aggression was called by those who were some time before the incident occured promising economic and military help to Mr. Rhee in his preparations to crush North Korea by force.

When, however, the collapse of the Southern armies was quite obvious, the Americans hurriedly called the Security Council of the United Nations and adopted, under American pressure. A resolution declaring that an unprovoked aggression was made by North Koreans against South Korea, and that the aggressor should be stopped forthwith. The legality of this resolution has been challenged from all sides. The United States Charter makes it quite clear that when the Security Council find that an aggression has taken place which threatens the peace of the world, and that an enforcement of any resolution taken should be necessary against the aggressor, then such a resolution must be adopted unanimously by the five permanent members on the Security Council, that is America, France, Great Britain, Soviet Union and China. In that particular case neither the representative of the Soviet Union attended nor the representative of the real China was there. The representative of Chang-Kai-Shek not of China—the chief fugitive in Formosa, has naturally voted with his two hands. What a tragic paradox !

Why did the Americans turn down Chang-Kai-Shek's offer to provide 30,000 Nationalist troops, now basking in Formosa, to participate in the operations against the North Koreans? After all, it is the signature of his representative to the Security Council that made the American intervention taking up the form of a conformity to the decisions of the Security Council.

It may be that the Americans want them to stand still until other opportunities of American intervention come up in time.

The peace of the world is under serious threat though the American intervention in the internal affairs of Korea. The Korean question is a pure internal affair between North and South. It is a similar case with that of China. When the Chinese people decided to get rid of their american puppet, Chang-Kai-Shek, and took up arms to liberate their country from the foreign influence, no question was raised then about aggression. No Security Council and no resolutions. It was, of course, a wise measure of appreciation of the situation. A strict application of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Now the americans are mobilising themselves and their satellites against the North Koreans. The arguments of the imperialists for their intervention in Korea are no longer of any value.

For the establishment of peace in the Far East, and generally for the peace of the world, the one immediate step to be taken is the recognition of China. If China is recognised and its representative is sitting at the Security Council's meetings, then the Soviet Union's representative will attend to the deliberations of that body and boost the lost prestige it suffered over the Korean question.

AUSTRIAN TREATY

On July 10, the deputies of the Foreign Ministers on the Austrian treaty resamed their work. At the beginning of the sitting, the representative of the Soviet Union G. N. Zaroubin, referred to the Note of the Soviet Government of July 8 to the Governments of the United States. Britain and France, concerning the violation by these Governments of the international obligations assumed by them under the Italian Peace Treaty with regard to Trieste. The Soviet representative said that inasmuch as the Governments of the three Powers continued grossly to violate the obligations assumed by them with regard to Trieste, there could be no certainty that they would fulfil the treaty with Austria and that Austria would not, on one pretext or another, be converted into an Anglo-American military base as was the case with Trieste

"Such a situation", the Soviet representative continued, "cannot but be taken into consideration in the work for the preparation of the draft treaty for Austria. If there is to be certainty that the Austrian treaty will be fulfilled" Mr. Zaroubin continued, "an end must be put to the violation of the Italian Peace Treaty, and the fulfilment of the provisions envisaged by this Treaty with regard to Trieste must be assured.

The representatives of the United States, Britain and France attemted to present the matter in such a way as if the question of the situation in Trieste had no relation whatever to the Austrian treaty. The Soviet representative noted that such arguments were groundless and that the violations by the three Powers of their international obligations with regard to Trieste was directly related to the Austrian treaty because these violations afforded no certainty that the Governments of the United States, Britain and France would fulfil the treaty with Austria.

The Soviet representative then proposed to begin the considera-dion of the outsanding articles of the draft treaty and the supplement of the Soviet delegation

Page two

CRYPTO-TROTSKYIST AGENTS ARE SABOTAGING THE EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY OF POLAND.

PARIS, July, 1950

News of the « New Diplomat »

From recent information touching upon the strange activities of certain commercial groups which they enjoy, as it were, the monopoly in France of Polish organising contracts in France with French commercial concerns follows that a grave scandal has been discovered.

In fact, the Polish organisms whose mission is to purchase industrial goods are protesting vigorously against the unfair practices of commercial groups which monopolized the economic relations of Poland with other nations, and therefore they express strong complaints as to the quality of the delivered goods. These facts reveal a vast plan of sabotage in certain industrial fields.

We are convinced that our revelations would be of such a nature to help the Government of Poland and try to bring to light the scandals that go rampant in the strange activities of crypto-trotskyst agents in the relations between democratic Poland of the one part and France and Great Britain of the other.

We also know that firms which had the monopoly of purchases for the account of the Polish organisms are endeavouring to throw their own responsibilities on the French concerns by resorting to dishonest practices since they accuse certain very well known firms of lack of commercial probity, which is far from the real facts. These maneouvres are all the product of crypto-trotskyists.

The "New Diplomat" will shortly publish more precise details on the responsibilities of those who sabotage the commercial relations between France, Great Britain and Poland.

N. D.

BIBLIOTECA
GIORN
MISC.
31
SENATO
BIBLIOTECA

COME BACK TO YOUR HOME

By HARRY RIGHT

It is a short time since the end of the last bloody war, and humanity is likely to be plunged into a new bloodbath again. And the reason? The Korean war.

To cover their own aggressive designs against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the imperialists are trying to convince the peoples of all countries that the North Koreans are "invaders", and that they aim at "conquering" the Southerners. To crown even their flimsy arguments they claim that the American troops, acting in the name of the United Nations, are carrying out "Police" functions in Korea.

No one will be deceived by the false statements of the warmongers who are vainly trying to save their discreditable puppets. Under the mask of "Police" force following the illegal resolution of the Security Council, the American imperialists did not hesitate to cover the short distance of 7000 miles (sic) from their own country with the only intention to strangle the liberation movement in Korea.

The progressive people of Korea are imbued with the spirit of, and the principles expressed by the various declarations of UNO to the effect that 1. every country has the right to live free 2. no other nation can keep other peoples in bond and 3. no other nation has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country. That is why they are fighting for the liberation of their country.

Like every other people, Koreans wish to build up their own house, to establish an order and lay down the necessary conditions for their happiness and prosperity. They like to see their people enjoying the fruits of their labour, sweat and sacrifices which is stolen by others; to see that education is not the monopoly of the rich clases only, but a blessing shared by all; and that the imperialists who are the obstacle to the progress of civilisation should cease for once and for all their treacherous and destructive game that drags the peoples into wars for the satisfaction of their own selfish interests.

The enslaved peoples bear no blame if they believed to the words of the various declarations made by U.N.O., and gave credence to the agreements and conventions prepared and signed by the imperialist representatives which have subsequently turned out to be false.

The blame is with the warmongers who, in trying to cover their guilt, have willingly signed the decisions taken by U.N.O.

To-day the peoples everywhere are waking up. The enslaved countries want to live free. The colonies want their independence, too; the coloured peoples want to govern themselves their own countries.

Why the conquerors do not leave these human beings to enjoy life in the same way, as they themselves do enjoy it, in their own countries?

The clamours of millions of slaves joined with the clamours of millions of peace-lovers all over the world form an endless and painful echo repeating the great and humane words, the application of which can only lead humanity to real and happy life COME BACK TO YOUR HOME Stop strangling the liberation movements of the peoples. Leave Korea for the Koreans. Bring back home our brothers, fathers and sons. We do not want them killing other men. For we are all human beings brothers of the big family. COME BACK TO YOUR HOME.

HARRY RIGHT

IS FRANCE ON THE WAY OF RECOVERY?

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, July, 1950:—The French government crisis does not show signs of a solution for the interests of the nation. The divergencies of views and the intrigues of the political parties are gett ng more acute in the grip of the crisis. It is, however, noteworthy the fact that the resistance against the herelings of Anglo-saxon imperialism is stiffening, and this fact despite some strange coincidences, is particularly noticeable by the support of the independent and more healthy elements of the French Socialist Party.

The choice of Mr. Guy Mollet, general Secretary of French socialists, to fulfill a mission of information seems, if not the prelude to a return to a policy really democratic, at least the beginning of coordination of social projects demanded by the French people.

The rivalry, either real or artificial, existing in the socialist group between the friends of Mr. Jules Moch and those of Guy Mollet shows how the path of politicans associated with COMISCO is full of obstacles.

The French communist party would do a very good thing for the well-being and the interests of France if they dissociated themselves from certain friends of Jules Moch.

Finally we can affirm that the truth on the french crisis is not neither in Asia or America but in France itself, and that the "Schuman Plan" is the principal if not the only cause. It is not excluded also the possibility of important international events changing fundamentally the political position of those who would like an independent France. The USSR desires the real recovery of France, and the political circles concerned should endeavour to combat all messianic or crypto-troskyist manoeuvres that aim at dragging France in their sordid provocations.

France must remain, according to its tradition, free and democratic for peace and harmony of the world. Only on those conditions can France recover and by its strength thus achieved blunt the influence of those who dream to enslave it.

CHOICE OF WINES NOW SERVED.

The RESTAURANT CHANTILLY

Is noted for its excellent dishes and is patronised by the most distinguished people

WHY NOT TRY IT FOR YOURSELF ?

LUNCH 12 A.M. TO 3 P.M.
DINNER 6 P.M. TO 10.30 P.M.

Nos. 11, 19 and 22 Buses by the door
Nearest Underground Station :
SLOANE SQUARE (300 yards)

AUSTRIAN TREATY

From Page one

to Article 9 submitted for consideration on April 26. As it is known, this supplement envisages that Austria shonld assume obligations to disband the political, military, semi-military and other organisations of a Fascist type existing on her territory and to prevent the existence and activity on her territory of such organisations in future.

The representatives of the Western Powers refused to consider the remaining outstanding articles of the draft treaty and the afore-mentioned supplement to Article 9. The British representative proposed that the debuties should adjourn till September 7. The representatives of the United States and France supported this proposal.

The Soviet represeutative spoke against adjourning the conference but stated that he was forced to reckon with the unwillingness of the other delegations to continue the work of the deputies. "The responsibility for a new delay in the preparation of the Austrian draft treaty," he noted, "rests solely with the representatives of the United States, Britain and France. ,,

Working people of all countries! The defence of peace is the concern of all the peoples of the world! Expose the aggressive plans of the instigators of a new war! Unite all forces for the struggle for a lasting peace and security of the peoples!

BRITISH - U.S. NAVIES' PART IN AMERICAN AGGRESSION

"Red Fleet" Article

Moscow 14 July 1950 - The newspaper "Red Fleet" publishes an article today, by Captain of engineering troops Kudryavtsev, on the part the British and American aggressors' naval forces are playing off the Korean shores.

In the military operations on the Korean peninsula, writes the author, which the American imperialists have converted into an arena of fierce battles, the naval forces of the imperialist States are playing an active part. On orders from Truman, U.S. warships are blockading the Korean coastline. British ships are shelling the coastal communications of the People's Army. Planes from American and British aircaft carriers, are dropping bombs on towns and villages of freedom-loving Korea, killing old people, women and children — the civilian population.

The majority of the warships of Great Britain's Pacific Fleet are concentrated in Korean waters at the present time. They have come under the command of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and are making piratical raids on the Korean coastline, giving cover to the convoy, escort and patrol operations of the American Fleet. The cruiser "Kenya" and a number of frigates are at present in Hongkong, and the former aircaft carrier "Unicorn", now an aircraft maintenance ship, will shortly be transferred to Japanese waters.

Australian reactionary ruling circles, have hurriedly sent to Korean waters the "Shoaleaven" and "Bataan". Two frigates of the New Zealand navy and the Dutch squadron torpedo-boat "Evertsen" are also hurring, on orders from the servile Governments of these countries, to join the naval forces of the U.S.A. and Britain opereting in Korean waters.

But, as Kudryavtsov points out, the American aggressors and fomenters of war, who sowed the wind on the Korean peninsula, are reaping the whirlwind. The People's Army, the air force and the naval forces of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, which are waging a sacred war against foreign iuterventionists and their Syngman Rhee agents, are triking blows on the armed forces of the aggressors, including the ships of the imperialist States.

In the naval battle in the Chumunchin area, one American warship has been sunk by a naval unit of the People's Army. In the East coast area of the Korean peninsula artillery of the People's Army has sunk a second American warship. The British cruiser "Jamaica", with a displacement of 8,000 tons and having among its armaments 12 guns, has been seriously damaged by the coastal batteries of the People's Army. Among the crew of the cruiser there were some casualties.

The author goes on to write that the American aggressors, filled with bestial hatred for the Korean people, are increasing their naval forces in the area of military operations. More and more consignments of arms are being sent to Korea from the U.S.A.

In San Diego the 1st Division of the Marines is embarking on transports for despatch to Korea. A fresh consignment of planes for war operations in Korea is being loaded on the aircraft carrier "Boxer". The aircraft carrier "Philippine Sea", with naval planes on board, has left for Pearl harbour. It is to be the centre of a new formation with a special assignment.

War equipment is being loaded with feverish haste on to various transport vessels. Simultaneously transport vessels, with a total tonnage of 150,000 tons, are to be put into action. Besides the aircraft carriers mentioned above, patrol and small ships are being hurriedly sent to the Pacific.

Admiral Redford, U.S. Commander of the Pacific Fleet, is demanding an increase in U.S. submarine forces in the Pacific and the mobilisation of large numbers of warships of various kinds suitable for operations in the swallow waters off the Korean Coast.

The aggressive operations of the American imperialists, the author stresses, are making it possible for the Korean people to see completely through the envoys of Wall street, the stranglers of freedom and national independence. But the American interventionists, who so insolently trample on international obligations, violate the national sovereignty of peoples, ignore the interests of universal peace and security, and dream of making Korea their colony and a military strategic place d'armes in the Far East, will not succeed in enslaving the Korean people.

The progress of military hostilities on the Korean peninsula, the significant success of the People's Army which is conducting an offensive along the whole front, testifies to the unbending will of the Korean people to defend the freedom and independence of their Motherland.

The Korean people, headed by their guide and leader Kim Ir Sen, are succesfully currying out the task of liberating their Motherland. Millions of ordinary people all over the world regard the straggle of the Korean people as the straggle for peace throughout the world, and are unanimously protesting against American aggression, writes Kudryovtsev. Ever louder there rings out in all corners of earth the appeal of the democratic forces of the world: "HANDS OFF KOREA".

PEOPLE OF LIBERATED TOWNS VOLUNTEER FOR PEOPLE'S ARMY

The people of Seoul, includiug many former officials of the Syngman Rhee adninistration, are volunteering for the People's Army of Korea to defend the Motherland from the American invaders. On July 10, 1,300 electrical workers volunteered for the front.

In Seoul between July 3 and 10 there were about 800 meetings at which the people assembled ex pressed a desire to go to the front to thrash the American aggressors and Syngman Rhee bandits Already 8,000 people have voluntered for the Army, including 225 art workers.

A people's Committee has been set up in the town of Ongdin, liberated on June 28 by the people's Army, on which there are representatives of all sections of the population and organisations. The destruction wrought by the Syngman Rhee bandits when they retreated isbeing quickly eliminated Roads, telephone and telegraph communications are being repaired.

The population of the liberated town of Suwon are also now engaged on restoration work. A People's Committee is functioning in the town, and also various public organisatious. There was a meeting in Suwon on July 9 at which the townsfolk decided, unanimasly, to fight for the complete expulsion from Korea of the American imperialist aggressors, and the Sygman Rhee bandits. More than 100 people at the meeting volunteered for the Army to defend the freedom of their Motherland.

PROMINENT GREEK TRADE UNIONISTS SENTENCED

Athens: — The Athens nilitary tribunal, which is in permanent session, has concluded the trial of a group of workers from the Piraeus who were charged with having belonged to a self-defence detachment. The well-known trade union leader Iannelis was among the 17 defendants in this trial in which the case for the procecution had been faked in crude fashion by the police.

The whole indictmeut was based on the "Confessions" of two of the defendants, Apostolides, and Georgiou. At the trial, however, both of them declared that their evidence had been written by policemen, that it was false and that it had only been signed by them after prolonged torture by the Asphalia (the Greek Gestapo).

Georgiou said that following the torture he was unconcious for eight days and could not remember when he signed the false evidence ascribed to him and wether he signed it as a whole. All the defendants declared that they had never known Iannelis.

Iannelis conducted himself with exceptional courage through out the trial, despite the fact that he had been subjected to nine months of torture at the hands of the Asphalia and in solitary confinment in the milita y prison on Makronisos. He stated that he was a Communist and proud of this fact, and that his whole activity consist ed in the struggle for the rights and interests of the working people in the trade unions and in the Piraeus Shop Assistant' s Union of which he was administrator for over five years up to 1949.

"I am subjectad to persecution solely on account of ny political views and trade union activity," he said

Despite the complete collapse of the indictment the Court sentenced Iannelis and Apostolides to life imprisonment

Because he refuted the evidence and thereby nullified the procecution' s whole case against the defendants, Georgiou was sentenced to death by shooting. The other defendants were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

НОВЫЙ ДИПЛОМАТ

Год издания 3 No. 22 (112) | РУССКО-АНГЛИЙСКАЯ ГАЗЕТА | ПЕННИ

Телефон MUSeum 6650 | 19, RATHBONE STREET, LONDON, W.1. | Телеграмма Diplomatis, Wesdo, London

В ЗАЩИТУ МИРА

Газета "ПРАВДА" в передовой статье пишет:

На долю нашей молодежи выпало великое счастье—жить в Сталинскую эпоху, вместе со всем советским народом строить коммунизм. Советская молодежь воспитана партией Ленина-Сталина в духе пролетарского интернационализма и дружбы между народами. Она беспредельно любит свою социалистическую Родину, нашу светлую и прекрасную жизнь. Бодрая, жизнерадостная наша молодежь полна решимости неустанно бороться за мир, за дальнейшее укрепление и процветание Советской Отчизны—могучей твердыни дружбы народов, оплота мира и демократии во всем мире.

Советская молодежь, испытавшая все тяготы минувшей войны, особенно дорожит миром, завоеванным ценой величайших усилий. Все силы и помыслы свои она отдает делу коммунистического строительства, вдохновенному творческому труду на благо Родины, на благо народа. С огромным единодушием миллионы советских вношей и девушек откликнулись на обращение ЦК комсомола, призвавшего всех комсомольцев и молодежь Советского Союза подписать воззвание Постоянного комитета Всемирного Конгресса сторонников мира и тем самым вместе со всем советским народом еще раз заявить о своей непоколебимой воле отстаивать дело мира и дружбы между народами.

Газета подчеркивает, что молодежь страны социализма верная принципам интернационализма всегда шла в первых рядах демократической молодежи всех стран. Советская молодежь активно сотрудничает в международных вношеских организациях: Всемирной Федерации Молодежи, в Международном союзе студентов, об'единявших в своих рядах около 70.000.000 молодых людей. Наша молодежь неизменно борется за мир и дружбу между народами. Миллионы юношей и девушек во всех странах питают самые лучшие товарицесуие чувства к героической советской молодежи, вдохновляются примером ее жизни и борьбы, учатся у нее верности делу мира, ненависти к империалистическим поджигателям войны.

Трудящаяся молодежь всего мира все больше сознает какую смертельную угрозу несет новая война, замышляемая американо-английскими империалистами. Проповедники атомного оружия готовы превратить десятки миллионов молодых людей в пушечное мясо. Но, молодежь хочет мира. Она решительно выступает против войны.

В заключение "Правда" пишет:

Воспитанная партией Ленина-Сталина славная советская молодежь делом показывает, что она крепко стоит за мир. Свои подписи под Стокгольмским воззванием молодые советские патриоты подкрепляют самоотвержен ным стахановским трудом во имя дольнейшего процветания нашей Родины, во имя новых побед коммунизма

К ПРОВЕДЕНИЮ ВСЕМИРНОЙ НЕДЕЛИ АКТИВНОЙ СОЛИДАРНОСТИ С КОРЕЙСКИМ НАРОДОМ

Воззвание Всемирного Конгресса сторонников мира о запрещении атомного оружия нашло широкий отклик и массовую поддержку во всех странах мира.

В газетах напечатаны многочисленные сообщения о сборе подписей под Стокгольмским воззванием в Китае, в США, в Венгрии, в Финляндии, во Вьетнаме, в Бразилии и других странах.

Число жителей городов и сел Северо-восточного Китая подписавшихся под воззванием Постоянного Комитета Всемирного Конгресса сторонников мира значительно увеличилось после проведенной с 1 до 7 июля недели сбора подписей под Стокгольмским воззванием. По имеющимся данным в Северо-восточном Китае под воззванием подписалось свыше 14 с половиной миллионов человек.

Несмотря на попытки правительства и реакционной печати США помешаеть сбору подписей под Стокгольмским воззванием под этим воззванием уже подписался 1.000.000 американцев в 40 штатах страны.

Заседание Союзнического Совета по Австрии

ВЕНА:—13 июля состоялось очередное заседание Союзнического Совета по Австрии, на котором был рассмотрен вопрос о фашистской опасности в связи с провокациями, имеющими место 21 и 23 июня с.г. в английской зоне оккупации в городе Граце.

Советский представитель генерал-майор Маслов в связи с этим указал, что еще на заседании Союзнического Совета 9-го декабря 1949 года советская часть уже обращала внимание Союзнического Совета на возрождение фашистских организаций в стране, которые во все болэшем масштабе развертывают пропаганду фашизма и милитаризма и ведут подрывную работу против австрийской демократии.

В качестве основного центра неофашистской деятельности выступает "Союз независимых", возникший в западных зонах Австрии. Состав и деятельность этого союза не вызывают никаких сомнений в том, что он преследует цели возрождения запрещенной и распущенной, так называемой, "национал социалистской партии", пропаганды гитлеровской "идеологии" и восстановления фашистского режима в Австрии.

Свидетельством этому являются имевщие место за последнее время факты активизации неофашистской деятельности в Австрии, как то: активизация фацистской и милитаристской пропаганды в печати, профашистские выступления представителей "Союза независимых" в парламемте, публичные гитлеровские провокации и демонстрации в Граце, когда 21 и 23 июня с.г. бывшие эсэсовцы в униформе и с гитлеровскими значками открыто заявляли о верности гитлеризму и требовали полной свободы фашистским военным преступникам.

Министерство Внутренних Дел Австрии в своем коммюнике от 1-го июля с.г. вынуждено было признать, что провокационные выступления австрийских фашистов в Граце "вызвали возмущение в широких кругах населения всей Австрии"

Советская часть считает, что предпринятые действия австрийским Министерством Внутренных Дел по отношению к штирийской организации "Союза независимых" в связи с событиями в Граце не являются мерами пресекающими фашистское движение во всей Австрии, а служат лишь целям "успокоения" общественного мнения, вместо действительной борьбы с фашизмом в Австрии. Известно, что "Союз независимых", а также другие фашистские организации в провинциях Австрии действуют в соответствии с единой программой, руководятся из одного центра, имеют единые органы печати и так далее и, следовательно фашистская опосность существует не только в Штирии, но и распространяется на все остальные провинции.

Поэтому об'явление Министерства Внутренних Дел о роспуске одной только Щтирийской провинциальной организации "Союза независимых" не может означать ликвидации фашистского движения в Австрии.

Исходя из того, что фашистское движение получило еще больший размах, чем это имело место в 1949 году, а австрийское правительство до сих пор не выполнило решения Союзнического Совета по пресечению фашистской опосности, советский представитель предложил принят Союзническому Совету следующее решение:

Предложить австрийскому правительству представить Союзническому Совету 1-го августа 1950 года доклад, освещающий применение закона No. 25 от 6-го февраля 1947 года "об обрацений с национал-социалистами".

В докладе должны быть указаны не только конкретные меры уже принятые австрийским правительством во исполнение этого закона, но и те мероприятия, которые, в связи с активизацией неонацистских организаций в стране, правительство намерено предпринять для предотвращения возрождения фашизма в Австрии и недопущения пропаганды фашистской идеологии и милитаризма в какой бы форме это ни проявлялось.

Английский, американский, и французский представители в Союзническом Совете соглашаясь, что опасность развития фашизма в Австрии существует отказались, однако, принять какие-либо меры по ее пресечению.

Французкий представитель пытался подменить вопрос об опасности развития фашизма в Австрии вопросом об опасности существования, так называемой "национальной лиги" и предлагал провести расследование ее деятельности

В силу занятой представителями западных держав позиции фактической опеки неофашистских организаций, решения по этому вопросу принято не было.

Printed and published by Vema Press 19 Rathbone Street, London, W.1

09 LUG 2012
627199

Giorn. Misc. 3.1 2

BIBLIOTECA GIORN MISC. 3 2 BIBLIOTECA SENATO SENATO

Biblioteca del Senato R000017924

NEW DIPLOMAT

Vol. III No. 23 (113)
Telephone : MUSeum 6650
Telegrams : Diplomatis, Wesdo, London

ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER
19, RATHBONE STREET London, W.1.

ONE PENNY

Editor-in-Chief : E. NICOLAIDES

SATURDAY
JULY, 29, 1950.

Prepaid Subscriptions Rates :
8s. half yearly; 15s. yearly.
U.S.A. & Canada
$6 yearly. $ 4 half yearly;
FRANCE: 1500f. yearly.

FRENCH & BRITISH "SOCIALISTS" ARE THE INSTIGATORS OF THE BELGIAN "SOCIALISTS" MOVES AGAINST THE KING LEOPOLD III.

MYSTERIOUS CONTACTS BETWEEN Mr. JULES MOCH, FRENCH MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE AND Mr. PAUL HENRI SPAAK AND PAUL DEVEZE, FORMER MINISTER OF BELGIUM'S NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Exclusive to the "NEW DIPLOMAT"

IS THE FORMER REGENT THE ALLY OF HIS BROTHER'S OPPONENTS?

Brussels, July 1950. — If we observed the golden rule of silence on the royal question in Belgium, it was primarily because of confirmations that strengthened all our disclosures on the strange political situation of that country.

The competent authorities, both in Belgium and elswhere, have used diabolical means to paralise the task of our correspondent with a view of saving the personalities we had unmasked through the columns of our paper. The elimination of Mr. Fernand Demany, principal opponent of King Leopold III, from the Communist Party of Belgium is the beginning of the cleansing of the crypto-troskyst abscess that causes ravages among certain Communist Party of West. We hope that the example of theCommunist Party of Belgium in throwing out Mr. Demany will be followed by other Communist Parties to do likewise with their galled sheep.

The return of King Leopold III was made without taking into account the plot which has long been prepared, and we cannot but deplore, if not a lack of courage on the part of the royal entourage, at least the total absence of vigilance in the face of the intrigues of those who claim to be the friends of Leopold.

Thus we have been particularly alarmed for certain facts we have been acquainted with from well—informed sources namely on the mysterious contacts established some time ago between Jules Moch, French Minister of national defence, and Mr. Paul Henri Spaak (Socialist, former Prime minister of Belgium) and Mr. Paul Deveze (Liberal and notorious Freemason, former Minister of national defence.)

What meaning can have those mysterious contacts? Probably the emergency of a secret plan, prepared by Mr. Jules Moch with the object of aiding his Belgian colleagues in their provocations, which are manifest throughout Belgium, against the King. Those provocations imperil, not only the internal peace of Belgium, but also the situation of Western Europe. The objective is quite clear and on this score certain clauses of the Atlantic Pact are categorical, that is Belgium may know an intervention of its "allies" under a pretext of establishing order.

Let the King read with attention those lines. He was "compelled" in his first message to underline his "agreement" with the Atlantic Pact. By this gesture has he not given the stick with which to be beaten?

The situation is rather confused when one listens to the everyday conversations of the people. It would be less confused if the Belgian people was aware of the international political realities whose architects have been the succeeding Belgian governments since 1945. King Leopold must show some firmness towards those who claim to be his friends, if he really wants to save Belgium. Otherwise Belgium will be the victim, like Greece, of its enemies who dare not come to the open.

Finally, we cannot but underline the peculiar if not strange attitude of the ex-Regent, Prince Charles, who seems to be in fact the ally of his brother's opponents. And cannot but voice our just indignation when we bear in mind that it was Prince Charles, the ex-Regent, who was responsible for the treatment meted out to our Correspondent in Belgium. For it was the Prince with the trio, namely Henri Spaak, Paul Deveze and Fernand Demany, who had agreed to prevent us from publishing other reports on their duplicity in the service of foreigners. enemies of Belgium and its people.

All these facts bring us to the conclusion that French and British "socialists" are the instigators of the Belgian "socialists" moves against the King.

IS FRANCE ON THE WAY OF RECOVERY?

MR. PLEVEN, U.D.S.R. (Democratic and Socialist Union of Resistance) forms the new French Government with Mr. Jules MOCH as Minister of Defence.

CAN WE KNOW AT LAST THE ACTIVITIES OF Mr. and Mrs. JULES MOCH DURING THE PERIOD 1939 to 1945?

Paris, July 13 1950 (Exclusive to the "NEW DIPLOMAT")

Soon after the consultations of Mr. Guy MOLLET with the President of the Republic, Mr. Vincent Auriol, it was Mr. Rene PLEVEN, Deputy of the Northern Provinces, who called at the Elysee for conversations with the President.

Long discussions, affirm some political circles. The fact remains, however, that Mr. PLEVEN received the investiture and formed almost immediately a government in which Mr. Guy MOLLET, General Secretary of S.F.I.O., several members of M.R.P. and Socialists as well as Radical Socialist are included with the exception of communists.

It is very difficult to give the real picture of this government, "for there is a little of everything and much of nothing," an influential member of the National Assembly remarked with a point of irony. We can say that it is an anti-communist coalition government, but we can also add, because of the strange inclusion of Mr. Jules MOCH as Minister of Defence, that it won't last long "ne fera pas long feu" (a french expression that means that the present government's life will be short).

If Mr. PLEVEN and Mr. Guy MOLLET had together elaborated a programme that seems to be at the same time "neutral"

Page Three.

BIBLIOTECA
GIORN
MISC.
33
BIBLIOTECA
SENATO SENATO

DROP THE MASK

By HARRY RIGHT

Who are the Koreans? A people in the Far East, between Japan and the People's Republic of China are today writing the most glorious and heroic pages of their country's history in their struggle against a terrible foe under whose fire they refuse to bend

Korea is a nation of over twenty million people who for centuries past have been cultivating their country's soil; the inhabitants of the Korean Peninsula are simple and peaceful peasants.

American imperialists, eager to support their local agents at the expense of the Korean people, interfered in the internal affairs of Korea. Having no right to invade the territory of a foreign country, they cynically assumed the role of "glorious liberators." Under the illegal decision of U.N.O., the selfnamed "liberators and peace-lovers" thrust themselves into a war against the free institutions of the Korean people. They have thus established, a battleground in a foreign country which threatens to set ablaze the whole world.

All free peoples throughout the world are today condemning the shameless and naked aggression of the Anglo-American imperialists, who are trying by force to strangle the voice of the heroic Koreans. Although the aggressors are doing their utmost by using their best ground troops to prevent the forward advance of the Korean people's army, the sweeping drive of the liberation army goes on steadily, bringing freedom to cities, towns and villages in turn.

In their desperate efforts, the "peace-lovers", in order to save their supporters from a crushing defeat, deliberately drop hundreds of tons of bombs on peaceful Korean cities killing thousands of innocent people and destroying schools and hospitals. These atrocities are committed by the so-called "Allied Forces", which, as everybody knows, consist only of Americans. It is well known that only G.I,s form the ground troops now fighting in Korea.

The Anglo-American imperialists, wishing to provoke a new war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, are trying to exaggerate their intervention in Korea. They apply to other nations to send their troops to fight alongside the G.I s, involving thus other peaceful nations in a war they themselves started. The Yankees are annoyed because they lose their own troops. They do not want American boys to fight in the front-line and be killed, because they need them for the planned war against the Soviet Union and the people's Democracies. Americans want the troops of other nations to fight in the front line. They want the youth of other countries to die for American interests. They like to be in the rear, because they are the bosses.

The slogans adorn gracefully the front pages of all capitalist daily press. —"We want peace and liberty." The truth is, however, that the words:"Peace and Liberty" have a different meaning for the imperialists.

Peace for them means invading the territory of a foreign country that dares to adopt another system of life not identical to their own. Peace for them means dropping hundreds of tons of bombs on peaceful cities in Korea, killing thousands of innocent people and destroying schools and hospitals. Peace for them means shelling the town of Yondog, street by street and stone by stone, until they transformed it into a cemetery. Peace for them means frightening the peobles of the world with the use of the atom bomb.

Liberty for them means keeping in slavery ofher countries for years; liberty for them means stealing all the treasures of the enslaved countries and colonies for their homes; liberty for them means having their museums decorated with antiquities they stole from other countries; and last, but not least liberty for them means sending to gaol or exile any one who dares to ask for national independence and freedom for his country. For the Yankees and the British, liberty means being the masters and the lords, with the rest of the world under their Yoke

These are the men whose troops are fighting today against the Korean people. These are the men who want to buy, with sterlings and dollars, the precious life of your husband, father, brother and son, in order to throw them in the fire of war, a murderous war, that they themselves started for their own selfish interests.

In the face of the deadly efforts of the Anglo–American imperialists to throw the world into another bloody war, the peoples of all countries must by no means allow them to continue their destructive game. For us all, the first step is to sign the "World Peace Petition" now. If the peoples say: "No war", the imperialists are impotent to wage a war; for it is the people who are after all the arbiters of peace and war. And the peoples like peace.

Let our slogans be: Peace on earth. Dawn with the greedy and murderous warmongers. All men are a family. Our planet should be free and peaceful home for every man. — Long live the fraternity and solitarity of all peoples.

Long live the friendship and co-operation of the peoples fighting for lasting peace!

NEWS FROM HUNGARY

HUNGARIAN BOOK DAYS, 1950.

Kiosks were set up in the main streets of the large towns in Hungary, for the traditional Book Days which were held this year, on June 2, 3 and 4 in Budapest and on June 15, 16 and 17 in the provinces. The booths, often staffed by writers and artists, displayed forty-six different titles, printed in 650,000 copies. This is an increase of six titles and 150,000 copies over 1949.

Sales of books in this year's celebration to boost book sales and to encourage the public to read more, were considerably higher than in 1949. Two hundred and sixty thousand books were sold to the public and 40,000 to libraries. Total value of sales amounted to 2,700,000 forints, compared with 1,850,000 last year. Twenty thousand copies of Rákosi's book "Selected Speeches and Articles;" 10,000 copies of László Rudas's last book, "Theory and Practice", published posthumously; 8,000 copies of the collection of Ernö Gerö's speeches "In the Fight for the Socialist People's Economy"; and 8,000 József Révai's "Literary Studies" were sold.

The book day publications included work by such well-known Hungarian writers as Bela Illés, Tibor Déri, Péter Veres, Pál Szabó and Cyula Illyés. Translations of foreign works included writings by Lenin and Stalin, George Marion's "The American Communist Law Suit", "The Vatican Against Progress" by Avro Manhatten and a collection if Mayakovsky's poems, "Wonderful".

Book publishing in general has made a great leap forward since the war. The following table indicates the state of publishing in 1938 and in the post-war years.

Year	Books Published Number	Books Published Index Number	Number of Copies	Index Number	Books and Pamphlets Per Capita
1938	3,136	100.0	78,000,000	100.0	0.85
1945	1,459	46.5	65,757,000	84.3	0.73
1946	3,188	103.9	104,916,000	134.5	1.16
1947	5,301	169.1	143,472,000	183.9	1.59
1948	5,804	185.1	228,868,000	293.4	2.49
1949	4,443	141.7	467,338,000	599.2	5.06

There were fewer books published in 1949 due to the fact that with the decrease in the number of private publishing firms, the number of low-quality publications also fell. In 1948, only 22.8 per cent. of new books were published by State owned or municipal publishers. However, in 1949, 67 per cent. of the books were published by nationalised publishers. Of the remaining 33 per cent., 20 per cent. were reprints of articles which had appeared in professional reviews, and in most cases were published by the authors themselves.

The 4,443 books totalling 467,338,000 copies, published in 1949, are divided into the following main groups:

	Number of Titles	Number of Copies
Philosophy, Social Sciences	3,335	385,731,000
Philology, Natural Sciences, Applied Sciences, Medical Science, Fine Arts, Architecture, Sports, Literary Science, Criticism, History, Geography, Church, Religion, etc.	101	9,391,000
Natural Sciences, Technical Literature, Geography etc.	388	24,339,000
Poetry, Novels, Short Stories, Theatre	118	8,606,000
Juvenile Books	262	33,839,000
Text-books	239	3,431,000
Sheet Music		

The majority of books published in the field of scientific literature (62 per cent.) deal with the political subjects and with political economy (24 per cent.) Another big section of scientific literature is made up of books on applied sciences. In the second part of 1949, fifty three technical books were published in 130,230 copies, 44 books on agriculture in 332,740 copies, 57 publications dealing with commerce in 210,451 copies. The number of medical works published is highest of all: 362,000 copies of works on medical subjects were published, 95 per cent. of this number being reprints from articles published in medical reviews.

József Révai Speaks at Opening Ceremony.

Minister of Public Education, József Révai, speaking at the Budapest National Theatre, at the opening of the book days said: "This is the sixth book days since the Liberation. Each book days is an important step forward in forming a new Hungarian socialist culture; each is an important step on the road to weld together culture and the working people. The Book Days since the Liberation give a picture of how far we have travelled along this road, of the results and of the tasks ahead.

"What are the results? . . . I am well aware that qualitative results alone do not express everything and that behind these figures there are some defects. The fundamental fact remains that, in Hungary to-day, books have a new public, a new mass of readers. The working people, who, under the old regime were exploited and, more or less, did not read books, are reading them to-day. This is a sign that, to-day workers have got time and the financial means for culture, and have the inclination to read.

"Contrary to the slander of our enemies, this remains a fundamental fact which cannot be misrepresented or misunderstood . . . They say: 'In Hungary, the public is buying books because they will lose their jobs and the political police will interfere, if they do not'.

"As far as I know, however, the political police in our country are not acting as book agents but are busy liquidating the imperialist agents, and they are correct in doing so.

". . . the welcome initial success of our literary policy is the appearance alongside the old writers of new talents—the winners of the Attila Józseg Competition—with the first works. As well as new lyrical poetry, new Hungarian prose literature is making its forceful appearance. Whereas, last year, only lyrical poetry was suitable represented, this year, nine new prose works were published for the book days.

"The publication of the works of Petöfi, Arany, Mikszáth, Moricz and Attila József show the esteem in which out People's Democracy holds the great progressive values of the past."

"We hope that next year, the book days will satisfy more fully, the demands of our working people for popular scientific and historical books, in which respect there are serious deficiencies this year.

". . . The building of socialism confronts the workers with increasingly more serious and complicated tasks. The defence of peace, the constancy in work, in building, in production, demand that we should be informed of the international situation, that we should know the position and life of other people and should expand our horizon. Without culture all this is impossible and good books are the decisive tools in the acquisition of culture . . ."

INTENSIFIED TERROR IN GREEK PRISONS

SOFIA, 29.7.50:-The Bulgarian Telegraph Agency reports that the Free Greece radio station has announced that the Greek Monarcho-Fascists have recently intensified their terror in the prisons where hundreds of patriots are suffering.

The Greek authorities have refused to allow prisoners in the Averov Jail in Athens to receive food or to have visits from relatives and lawyers. As a protest the prisoners went on hunger strike. In reply the prison authorities decided to transfer the cases of the prisoners who went on hunger strike to emergency military tribunals, using as pretext for this measure the fantastic charge that the prisoners are supposed to have provoked "disorders" in the prison.

The authorities intend also to hand over to an emergency military tribunal the cases of 80 prisoners who are in the psychiatric section of the prison on the grounds that during nervous attacks they "shouted loudly".

The inhabitants of Athens and the whole Greek population have expressed tremendous indignation at the new terrorist methods of the Athens Government.

IS FRANCE ON THE WAY OF RECOVERY?

From Page one

and of the "third force" towards the East and the West, politically speaking, of course, it appears that the inclusion of Mr. Jules MOCH in the Government has been imposed by a certain foreign power. Who is that power? Is that power Great Britain or the U.S.A., or simply the group ROTHSCHILD who have their say in the Wall Street and the City?

Finally, Mr. Pleven decided to cause both a surprise and a pleasure at the same time in choosing the former Minister of the Interior to be Minister of Defence. He has, however, made a psychological error in his choice towards the French Army where a strong feeling of disappointment is expressed because of this inopportune nomination.

The case of generals MAST and REVERS continues still to occupy an Inquiry Commission. It seems that Mr. Jules MOCH would like to be allowed a certain margin of time to settle some accounts he has with some of his military opponents, and at the same time to realize important programmes of buying. After all the business is business, and we know that Mr. MOCH is more versed in business than in politics. But we can at last know the activities of Mr. and Mrs. Jules MOCH during the period 1939 to 1945?

The answer to that pertinent question would be instructive on the present Minister of National Defence, "the man whom certain circles consider as playing the gnme of "COMINFORM" (!!!); thus we should be able with what kind of man we have to deal with.

CHOICE OF WINES NOW SERVED.

The RESTAURANT CHANTILLY

Is noted for its excellent dishes and is patronised by the most distinguished people

WHY NOT TRY IT FOR YOURSELF ?

LUNCH 12 A.M. TO 3 P.M.
DINNER 6 P.M. TO 10.30 P.M.

Nos. 11, 19 and 22 Buses by the door
Nearest Underground Station :
SLOANE SQUARE (300 yards)

NEWS FROM RUMANIA

RUMANIAN STATE PLAN

BIG PRODUCTION INCREASES

BUCHAREST, 29.7.50:—The press publishes the results of the fulfilment of the Rumanian State plan for the second quarter of this year.

Industry as a whole fulfilled the plan 100.8%. The plan for output in the metallurgical, chemical and timber industries, and in the electric power industry has been considerably exceeded.

The plan for average daily loadings of railway wagons was exceeded by 6%.

Compared with the second quarter of last year, the level of industrial production (in percentages) was: coal 108.3, electric power 112.4, oil 111.1, pig iron 131.4, steel 122.6, sheet metal 112.2, internal combustion engines 161.7, tractors 225.8, furniture 198, cotton textiles 108 3, woollen textiles 124.7, knitted goods 172.1, footwear 117.

During the second quarter of this year mass Production of a number of new commodities, including power compressors, and combines was begun.

The spring sowing campaign for a number of crops (maize, rice, flax, hemp and others) was considerably exceeded. By July 22, 36.7% of all land under grain crops had been harvested. The number of workers and clerical workers in the second quarter increased by 260,000. Average wages in industry increased by 9%.

"GOLI OTOK—CAMP OF DEATH"

YUGOSLAV PATRIOTS TURTURED BY TITOITES

TIRANA, 29.7.50 : — "Goli Otok, Camp of Death" is the title of an article in the newspaper "Zeri i Popullit" which deals with the terrible conditions under which Yugoslav political prisoners who opposed the bloody Titoite clique are kept in this camp.

The paper says that in June last year the first prisoners arrived in the Goli Otok camp—Communists and patriots from all parts of the country. The number of prisoners increased to 500, who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to 20 years. The compulsory working day in the camp is 11 hours, and no exceptions are made even for tuberculosis sufferers or for those injured as a result of torture.

The sadism of the Titoites in the Goli Otok camp goes to extreme limits. There are concrete cells in the camp where the prisoners are compelled to stand for several days. There are other cells which are gradually flooded with water until the prisoners are submerged up to the neck, and yet others into which hot and cold streams of water are alternately projected, causing the prisoners to lose consciousness. Electrical tortures are widely employed in the camp.

The outstanding son of the Montenegrin people, the scientist Savo Zaric, died in the Goli Otok camp. Languishing in such camps and prisons are heroes of the Yugoslav people—Jujovic, Hebrang, Lumovic, Radovan, Zogovic, Stanoyevic and thousands of others of the best sons of Yugoslavia.

The newspaper concludes by observing that the Yugoslav people are intensifying their resistance to the Titoite regime.

FIELD HOSPITAL LEAVES HUNGARY FOR KOREA

BUDAPEST, 27.7.50:—A train with equipment for a field hospital has left Budapest for Korea. The equipment was purchased with voluntary contributions made by Hungarian workers in aid of the Korean people who are suffering for the sake of their liberty and independence.

The train was decorated with the Red Star and national flags. Thousands of Budapest working people and prominent representatives of the country's public and cultural life went to the West Station to see it off.

Working people of all countries! The defence of peace is the concern of all the peoples of the world! Expose the aggressive plans of the instigators of a new war! Unite all forces for the struggle for a lasting peace and security of the peoples!

НОВЫЙ ДИПЛОМАТ

Год издания 3 No. 23 (113) РУССКО-АНГЛИЙСКАЯ ГАЗЕТА ПЕННИ

Телефон MUSeum 6650 19, RATHBONE STREET, LONDON, W.1. Телеграмма Diplomatis, Wesdo, London

СОВЕТСКИЕ ЖЕНЩИНЫ В БОРЬБЕ ЗА МИР

Обзор передовой статьи газ. "ПРАВДА" от 26 июля.

В передовой статье, озаглавленной "СОВЕТСКИЕ ЖЕНЩИНЫ В БОРЬБЕ ЗА МИР" "ПРАВДА" пишет:

Кампания по сбору подписей под Воззванием Постоянного Комитета Всемирного Конгресса Сторонников Мира приобрела в Советском Союзе подлинно всенародный характер.

Трудящиеся нашей великой миролюбимой державы единодушно поддерживают призыв о запрещении атомного оружия и об'явлении военным преступником того правительства, которое первым применит это оружие агрессии и массового уничтожения людей.

Могучее движение в защиту мира, охватившее все районы страны, вылилось в новую яркую демонстрацию сплоченности трудящихся вокрух коммунистической партии, Советского правительства, вокруг великого знаменосца мира товарища Сталина.

В сборе подписей под Стокгольмским Воззванием активное участие принимают все общественные организаций нашей страны, в том числе женские оргаиизации.

Советский социалистический строй принес женщине полное раскрепощение от социального, экономического и духовного рабства. В Советском Союз женщина имеет равные с мужчиной права.

Творческая сила женщин нашей страны проявляется во всех областях социалистического строителства. В Советском Союзе женщины играют важнейшую роль в общественнополитической и хозяйственной жизни.

Советские женщины безгранично преданы своему социалистическому Отечеству, партии Ленина-Сталина. Заботясь о процветании любимой Родины, о счастье своих детей, они активно участвуют в общенародном деле борьбы за мир во всем мире.

С пламенным призывом к зарубежным участницам женского демократического движения обратилась из Казахстана доктор биологических наук Найя Базанова: "Я думаю о вас, о ваших чистых помыслах, о вашей ьорячей вере в Советский Союз. Я думаю о вас, как гражданка, как мать, которой близки и понятны думы матерей всего мира. Нам ненавистна война. Мы хотим растить своих детей для творчества, для созидания, и поэтому, мы плечом к плечу вместе должны отстаивать великое дело мира. Я уверена, что все честные люди земного шара услышат призывы и голос советских патриотов и с еще большей энергией будут продолжать мужественную борьбу за мир".

Свою решимость активно защищать мир славные дочери советского народа подкрепляют вдохновенным трудом на благо великой социалистической Родины. Они хорошо знают, чем сильнее будет Советский Союз, тем более значительной будет его роль на международной арене, тем обеспеченнее будет дело мира во всем мире.

Трудовые подвиги советских женщин на фабриках и заводах, на полях и животноводческих фермах, в институтах и лабораториях являются великим вкладом в дело мира.

Женские организации Советского Союза проводят в эти дни большую работу по раз'яснению огромного значения развернувшейся кампании по сбору подписей под Стокгольмским воззванием, знакомят жинщин с современным народным положением, с характером и задачами движения сторонников мира, показывают как растет и ширится это движение во всех странах.

Свободная и счастливая жизнь советских женщин, прейсполненная радости творчского труда,их благородное стремление к миру — воодущевляющий пример для женщин других стран. Женщины всего земного шара, мужественно выступающие в защиту мира, выражают непреклонную решимость сорвать людоедские планы американо-английских поджигателей новой мировой войны. С огромной силой звучат слова Манифеста в защиту мира, принятого на втором Международном Женском Конгрессе: "Великая ответственность перед человечеством и перед историей лежит на нас. И, если все мы, женщины,-а нас половина человечества-выступим сомкнутым строем против поджигателей войны,-войне не бывать!".

ЮЖНО-АФРИКАНСКИЙ СОЮЗ ПРЕВРАЩАЕТСЯ В ФАШИСТСКОЕ ПОЛИЦЕЙСКОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВО

Генеральный секретарь профсоюза портных Южно-Африканского Союза Сакс на пресс-конференции в Лондоне рассказал о положении в Южно-Африканском Союзе. Сакс является членом Национального исполкома лейбористской партии и членом Национального исполкома Совета профсоюзов Южно-Африканского Союза.

В своем выступлении Сакс указал, что правительство Южно-Африканского Союза подавляет демократические свободы и установило жестокой полицейский режим в стране. "Всякий закон, проведенный националистическим правительством, всякое административное мероприятие его министров, каждое выступление иационалистических лидеров в Южно-Африканском Союзе, касающееся туземного населения—сказал Сакс,—рассчитано на то, чтобы подавить, оскорбит 10-ти миллионное неевропейское население. Националистическое правительство всячески стремится разжечь расовую ненависть. Вся жизнь строны отравлена расовой ненавистью и нетерпимостью"

"Два закона, провиденные недавно весьма незначительным большинством голосов,—продолжал Сакс,—лишают население Южно-Африканского Союза, как европейское, так и неевропейское, последних остатков человеческих свобод. Первый из них-закон об установлении определенного местожительства для различных расовых групп-дает министру внутренних дел неограниченное право решать вопрос о местожительство людей, об их имуществе и об их средствах к существованию. Второй закон — "О подавлении коммунизма"—дает правительству возможность наказывать без суда людей и лишать их свободы и имущества. Кроме того, правительство имеет право без всяких оснований запрещать издание газет, книг и т.д."

Сакс подчеркнул, что "Южно-Африканский Союз превращается в фашистское полицейское государство".

В заключение Сакс сказал: "Для того, чтобы 10-ти миллионное неевропейское насиление Южно-Африканского Союза не было осуждено на вечное угнотение и рабство, и, чтобы предотвратить создание очага расовой ненависти на Африканском континенте ООН должна принять более решительные меры и не ограничиваться одними резолюциями. На ООН и на весь цивилизованный мир возлагается священная обязанность не позволить правительству Южно-Африканского Союза продолжать его гнусную политику жестокого рассового порабощения. 10-миллионное неевропейское население Южно-Африканского Союза требует справедливости. Это требование нельзя оставить без внимания".

О СОБЫТИЯХ В КОРЕЕ

Главное командование Народной армии Корейской народно-демократической республики вчера утром сообщило, что на всех фронтах части Народной армии продолжают наступление.

В вечернем сообщении говорится, что на всех фронтах части Народной армии пролжали вести ожесточенные бои с американскими сухопутными войсками. 27 июля части Народной армии, освободивщие Намвонь (Нанген) заняли, после ожесточенных боев с американскими войсками, город Курэ (Кюрей).

По сообщениям американских корреспондентов из Токио и Кореи, вчера на рассвете Народная армия Корейской народного демократической республики начала наступление на позиции американских 25-й и 1-й кавалерийской мотомеханизировачных дивизий в районе Квангана, в 8 километрах северо-восточнее Онгдона.

Представитель 5-го американского авиасоединения сообщил, что 27 июля американская авиация совершила 253 вылета на операции Северной и Южной Кореи.

Корреспондент агентства Ассошиейтед пресс, находящийся при штабе 25-й американской дивизии в Корее, сообщает, что северо-корейские войска вчера утром вклинились в американские позиций на центральном фронте.

Корреспондент агентства Юнайтед пресс в сообщении из штаба 8-й американской армии подчеркнул, что фланговая атака северо-корейских войск вынудила американцев отступить более чем 20 миль, в результате чего северо-корейские войска подошли на расстоянии 50 миль к западу от Пусана.

Printed and published by Vema Press 19 Rathbone Street, London, W.1

10 LUG 2012
627343

BIBLIOTECA SENATO GIORN MISC. 3.1 SENATO BIBLIOTECA
GIORN. MISC. 3.1
SENATO DELLA REPUBBLICA BIBLIOTECA
Biblioteca del Senato R000017923

NEW DIPLOMAT

SATURDAY
JULY, 15, 1950.

Prepaid Subscriptions Rates :
8s. half yearly; 15s. yearly.
U.S.A. & Canada
$6 yearly. $ 4 half yearly;
FRANCE: 1500f. yearly.

Vol. III No. 22 (112)
Telephone : MUSeum 6650
Telegrams : Diplomatis, Wesdo, London

ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER
19, RATHBONE STREET London, W.1.

ONE PENNY

Editor-in-Chief : E. NICOLAIDES

THE KOREAN QUESTION

It appears that the visit to South Korea of Mr. Dulles has boosted the regime of the american puppet, Mr. Syngman Rhee, who did not hesitate to utter threats againstthe North Koreans, and at the same time warn them about the fate they may expect if the latter refuse to place themselves under the American protection ! When the North Koreans forestalled the aggression of the Southerners, after this serious warning uttered by Mr. Rhee, and other more grave incidents at the frontier against the North, the imperialists started to shout at the top of their voices that the North Korean Forces "invaded" South Korea without provocation. An unprovoked aggression was called by those who were some time before the incident occured promising economic and military help to Mr. Rhee in his preparations to crush North Korea by force.

When, however, the collapse of the Southern armies was quite obvious, the Americans hurriedly called the Security Council of the United Nations and adopted, under American pressure. A resolution declaring that an unprovoked aggression was made by North Koreans against South Korea, and that the aggressor should be stopped forthwith. The legality of this resolution has been challenged from all sides. The United States Charter makes it quite clear that when the Security Council find that an aggression has taken place which threatens the peace of the world, and that an enforcement of any resolution taken should be necessary against the aggressor, then such a resolution must be adopted unanimously by the five permanent members on the Security Council, that is America, France, Great Britain, Soviet Union and China. In that particular case neither the representative of the Soviet Union attended nor the representative of the real China was there. The representative of Chang-Kai-Shek not of China—the chief fugitive in Formosa, has naturally voted with his two hands. What a tragic paradox !

Why did the Americans turn down Chang-Kai-Shek's offer to provide 30,000 Nationalist troops, now basking in Formosa, to participate in the operations against the North Koreans? After all, it is the signature of his representative to the Security Council that made the American intervention taking up the form of a conformity to the decisions of the Security Council.

It may be that the Americans want them to stand still until other opportunities of American intervention come up in time.

The peace of the world is under serious threat though the American intervention in the internal affairs of Korea. The Korean question is a pure internal affair between North and South. It is a similar case with that of China. When the Chinese people decided to get rid of their american puppet, Chang-Kai-Shek, and took up arms to liberate their country from the foreign influence, no question was raised then about aggression. No Security Council and no resolutions. It was, of course, a wise measure of appreciation of the situation. A strict application of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Now the americans are mobilising themselves and their satellites against the North Koreans. The arguments of the imperialists for their intervention in Korea are no longer of any value.

For the establishment of peace in the Far East, and generally for the peace of the world, the one immediate step to be taken is the recognition of China. If China is recognised and its representative is sitting at the Security Council's meetings, then the Soviet Union's representative will attend to the deliberations of that body and boost the lost prestige it suffered over the Korean question.

AUSTRIAN TREATY

On July 10, the deputies of the Foreign Ministers on the Austrian treaty resamed their work. At the beginning of the sitting, the representative of the Soviet Union G. N. Zaroubin, referred to the Note of the Soviet Government of July 8 to the Governments of the United States. Britain and France, concerning the violation by these Governments of the international obligations assumed by them under the Italian Peace Treaty with regard to Trieste. The Soviet representative said that inasmuch as the Governments of the three Powers continued grossly to violate the obligations assumed by them with regard to Trieste, there could be no certainty that they would fulfil the treaty with Austria and that Austria would not, on one pretext or another, be converted into an Anglo-American military base as was the case with Trieste

"Such a situation", the Soviet representative continued, "cannot but be taken into consideration in the work for the preparation of the draft treaty for Austria. If there is to be certainty that the Austrian treaty will be fulfilled" Mr. Zaroubin continued, "an end must be put to the violation of the Italian Peace Treaty, and the fulfilment of the provisions envisaged by this Treaty with regard to Trieste must be assured.

The representatives of the United States, Britain and France attemted to present the matter in such a way as if the question of the situation in Trieste had no relation whatever to the Austrian treaty. The Soviet representative noted that such arguments were groundless and that the violations by the three Powers of their international obligations with regard to Trieste was directly related to the Austrian treaty because these violations afforded no certainty that the Governments of the United States, Britain and France would fulfil the treaty with Austria.

The Soviet representative then proposed to begin the consideradion of the outsanding articles of the draft treaty and the supplement of the Soviet delegation

Page two

CRYPTO-TROTSKYIST AGENTS ARE SABOTAGING THE EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY OF POLAND.

PARIS, July, 1950

News of the « New Diplomat »

From recent information touching upon the strange activities of certain commercial groups which they enjoy, as it were, the monopoly in France of Polish organising contracts in France with French commercial concerns follows that a grave scandal has been discovered.

In fact, the Polish organisms whose mission is to purchase industrial goods are protesting vigorously against the unfair practices of commercial groups which monopolized the economic relations of Poland with other nations, and therefore they express strong complaints as to the quality of the delivered goods. These facts reveal a vast plan of sabotage in certain industrial fields.

We are convinced that our revelations would be of such a nature to help the Government of Poland and try to bring to light the scandals that go rampant in the strange activities of crypto-trotskyst agents in the relations between democratic Poland of the one part and France and Great Britain of the other.

We also know that firms which had the monopoly of purchases for the account of the Polish organisms are endeavouring to throw their own responsibilities on the French concerns by resorting to dishonest practices since they accuse certain very well known firms of lack of commercial probity, which is far from the real facts. These maneouvres are all the product of crypto-trotskyists.

The "New Diplomat" will shortly publish more precise details on the responsibilities of those who sabotage the commercial relations between France, Great Britain and Poland.

N. D.

BIBLIOTECA
GIORN
MISC.
31
BIBLIOTECA
SENATO SENATO

COME BACK TO YOUR HOME

By HARRY RIGHT

It is a short time since the end of the last bloody war, and humanity is likely to be plunged into a new bloodbath again. And the reason? The Korean war.

To cover their own aggressive designs against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the imperialists are trying to convince the peoples of all countries that the North Koreans are "invaders", and that they aim at "conquering" the Southerners. To crown even their flimsy arguments they claim that the American troops, acting in the name of the United Nations, are carrying out "Police" functions in Korea.

No one will be deceived by the false statements of the warmongers who are vainly trying to save their discreditable puppets. Under the mask of "Police" force following the illegal resolution of the Security Council, the American imperialists did not hesitate to cover the short distance of 7000 miles (sic) from their own country with the only intention to strangle the liberation movement in Korea.

The progressive people of Korea are imbued with the spirit of, and the principles expressed by the various declarations of UNO to the effect that 1. every country has the right to live free 2. no other nation can keep other peoples in bond and 3. no other nation has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country. That is why they are fighting for the liberation of their country.

Like every other people, Koreans wish to build up their own house, to establish an order and lay down the necessary conditions for their happiness and prosperity. They like to see their people enjoying the fruits of their labour, sweat and sacrifices which is stolen by others; to see that education is not the monopoly of the rich clases only, but a blessing shared by all; and that the imperialists who are the obstacle to the progress of civilisation should cease for once and for all their treacherous and destructive game that drags the peoples into wars for the satisfaction of their own selfish interests.

The enslaved peoples bear no blame if they believed to the words of the various declarations made by U.N.O., and gave credence to the agreements and conventions prepared and signed by the imperialist representatives which have subsequently turned out to be false.

The blame is with the warmongers who, in trying to cover their guilt, have willingly signed the decisions taken by U.N.O.

To-day the peoples everywhere are waking up. The enslaved countries want to live free. The colonies want their independence, too; the coloured peoples want to govern themselves their own countries.

Why the conquerors do not leave these human beings to enjoy life in the same way, as they themselves do enjoy it, in their own countries?

The clamours of millions of slaves joined with the clamours of millions of peace-lovers all over the world form an endless and painful echo repeating the great and humane words, the application of which can only lead humanity to real and happy life COME BACK TO YOUR HOME Stop strangling the liberation movements of the peoples. Leave Korea for the Koreans. Bring back home our brothers, fathers and sons. We do not want them killing other men. For we are all human beings brothers of the big family. COME BACK TO YOUR HOME.

HARRY RIGHT

IS FRANCE ON THE WAY OF RECOVERY?

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, July, 1950:—The French government crisis does not show signs of a solution for the interests of the nation. The divergencies of views and the intrigues of the political parties are gett ng more acute in the grip of the crisis. It is, however, noteworthy the fact that the resistance against the herelings of Anglo-saxon imperialism is stiffening, and this fact despite some strange coincidences, is particularly noticeable by the support of the independent and more healthy elements of the French Socialist Party.

The choice of Mr. Guy Mollet, general Secretary of French socialists, to fulfill a mission of information seems, if not the prelude to a return to a policy really democratic, at least the beginning of coordination of social projects demanded by the French people.

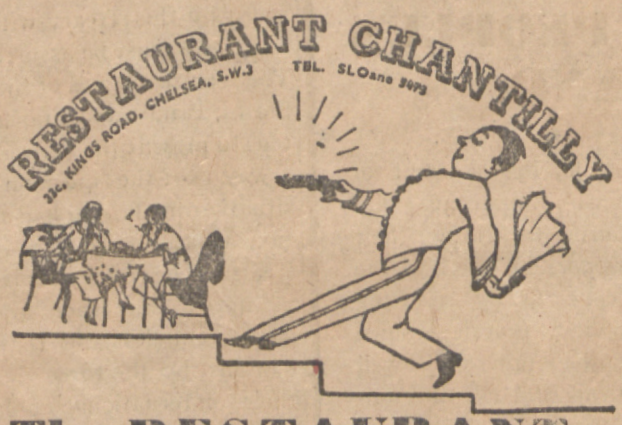
The rivalry, either real or artificial, existing in the socialist group between the friends of Mr. Jules Moch and those of Guy Mollet shows how the path of politicans associated with COMISCO is full of obstacles.

The French communist party would do a very good thing for the well-being and the interests of France if they dissociated themselves from certain friends of Jules Moch.

Finally we can affirm that the truth on the french crisis is not neither in Asia or America but in France itself, and that the "Schuman Plan" is the principal if not the only cause. It is not excluded also the possibility of important international events changing fundamentally the political position of those who would like an independent France. The USSR desires the real recovery of France, and the political circles concerned should endeavour to combat all messianic or crypto-troskyist manoeuvres that aim at dragging France in their sordid provocations.

France must remain, according to its tradition, free and democratic for peace and harmony of the world. Only on those conditions can France recover and by its strength thus achieved blunt the influence of those who dream to enslave it.

CHOICE OF WINES NOW SERVED.



The RESTAURANT CHANTILLY

Is noted for its excellent dishes and is patronised by the most distinguished people

WHY NOT TRY IT FOR YOURSELF ?

LUNCH 12 A.M. TO 3 P.M.
DINNER 6 P.M. TO 10.30 P.M.

Nos. 11, 19 and 22 Buses by the door
Nearest Underground Station :
SLOANE SQUARE (300 yards)

AUSTRIAN TREATY

From Page one

to Article 9 submitted for consideration on April 26. As it is known, this supplement envisages that Austria shonld assume obligations to disband the political, military, semi-military and other organisations of a Fascist type existing on her territory and to prevent the existence and activity on her territory of such organisations in future.

The representatives of the Western Powers refused to consider the remaining outstanding articles of the draft treaty and the afore-mentioned supplement to Article 9. The British representative proposed that the debuties should adjourn till September 7. The representatives of the United States and France supported this proposal.

The Soviet represeutative spoke against adjourning the conference but stated that he was forced to reckon with the unwillingness of the other delegations to continue the work of the deputies. "The responsibility for a new delay in the preparation of the Austrian draft treaty," he noted, "rests solely with the representatives of the United States, Britain and France. ,,

Working people of all countries! The defence of peace is the concern of all the peoples of the world! Expose the aggressive plans of the instigators of a new war! Unite all forces for the struggle for a lasting peace and security of the peoples!

BRITISH - U.S. NAVIES' PART IN AMERICAN AGGRESSION

"Red Fleet" Article

Moscow 14 July 1950 – The newspaper "Red Fleet" publishes an article today, by Captain of engineering troops Kudryavtsev, on the part the British and American aggressors' naval forces are playing off the Korean shores.

In the military operations on the Korean peninsula, writes the author, which the American imperialists have converted into an arena of fierce battles, the naval forces of the imperialist States are playing an active part. On orders from Truman, U.S. warships are blockading the Korean coastline. British ships are shelling the coastal communications of the People's Army. Planes from American and British aircaft carriers, are dropping bombs on towns and villages of freedom-loving Korea, killing old people, women and children — the civilian population.

The majority of the warships of Great Britain's Pacific Fleet are concentrated in Korean waters at the present time. They have come under the command of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and are making piratical raids on the Korean coastline, giving cover to the convoy, escort and patrol operations of the American Fleet. The cruiser "Kenya" and a number of frigates are at present in Hongkong, and the former aircaft carrier "Unicorn", now an aircraft maintenance ship, will shortly be transferred to Japanese waters.

Australian reactionary ruling circles, have hurriedly sent to Korean waters the "Shoaleaven" and "Bataan". Two frigates of the New Zealand navy and the Dutch squadron torpedo-boat "Evertsen" are also hurring, on orders from the servile Governments of these countries, to join the naval forces of the U.S.A. and Britain opereting in Korean waters.

But, as Kudryavtsov points out, the American aggressors and fomenters of war, who sowed the wind on the Korean peninsula, are reaping the whirlwind. The People's Army, the air force and the naval forces of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, which are waging a sacred war against foreign iuterventionists and their Syngman Rhee agents, are triking blows on the armed forces of the aggressors, including the ships of the imperialist States.

In the naval battle in the Chumunchin area, one American warship has been sunk by a naval unit of the People's Army. In the East coast area of the Korean peninsula artillery of the People's Army has sunk a second American warship. The British cruiser "Jamaica", with a displacement of 8,000 tons and having among its armaments 12 guns, has been seriously damaged by the coastal batteries of the People's Army. Among the crew of the cruiser there were some casualties.

The author goes on to write that the American aggressors, filled with bestial hatred for the Korean people, are increasing their naval forces in the area of military operations. More and more consignments of arms are being sent to Korea from the U.S.A.

In San Diego the 1st Division of the Marines is embarking on transports for despatch to Korea. A fresh consignment of planes for war operations in Korea is being loaded on the aircraft carrier "Boxer". The aircraft carrier "Philippine Sea", with naval planes on board, has left for Pearl harbour. It is to be the centre of a new formation with a special assignment.

War equipment is being loaded with feverish haste on to various transport vessels. Simultaneously transport vessels, with a total ton nage of 150,000 tons, are to be put into action. Besides the aircraft carriers mentioned above, patrol and small ships are being hurriedly sent to the Pacific.

Admiral Redford, U.S. Commander of the Pacific Fleet, is demanding an increase in U.S. submarine forces in the Pacific and the mobilisation of large numbers of warships of various kinds suitable for operations in the swallow waters off the Korean Coast.

The aggressive operations of the American imperialists, the author stresses, are making it possible for the Korean people to see completely through the envoys of Wall street, the stranglers of freedom and national independence. But the American interventionists, who so insolently trample on international obligations, violate the national sovereignty of peoples, ignore the interests of universal peace and security, and dream of making Korea their colony and a military strategic place d'armes in the Far East, will not succeed in enslaving the Korean people.

The progress of military hostilities on the Korean peninsula, the significant success of the People's Army which is conducting an offensive along the whole front, testifies to the unbending will of the Korean people to defend the freedom and independence of their Motherland.

The Korean people, headed by their guide and leader Kim Ir Sen, are succesfully currying out the task of liberating their Motherland. Millions of ordinary people all over the world regard the straggle of the Korean people as the straggle for peace throughout the world, and are unanimously protesting against American aggression, writes Kudryovtsev. Ever louder there rings out in all corners of earth the appeal of the democratic forces of the world: "HANDS OFF KOREA".

PEOPLE OF LIBERATED TOWNS VOLUNTEER FOR PEOPLE'S ARMY

The people of Seoul, includiug many former officials of the Syngman Rhee administration, are volunteering for the People's Army of Korea to defend the Motherland from the American invaders. On July 10, 1,300 electrical workers volunteered for the front.

In Seoul between July 3 and 10 there were about 800 meetings at which the people assembled ex pressed a desire to go to the front to thrash the American aggressors and Syngman Rhee bandits Already 8,000 people have voluntered for the Army, including 225 art workers.

A people's Committee has been set up in the town of Ongdin, liberated on June 28 by the people's Army, on which there are representatives of all sections of the population and organisations. The destruction wrought by the Syngman Rhee bandits when they retreated isbeing quickly eliminated Roads, telephone and telegraph communications are being repaired.

The population of the liberated town of Suwon are also now engaged on restoration work. A People's Committee is functioning in the town, and also various public organisatious. There was a meeting in Suwon on July 9 at which the townsfolk decided, unanimasly, to fight for the complete expulsion from Korea of the American imperialist aggressors, and the Sygman Rhee bandits. More than 100 people at the meeting volunteered for the Army to defend the freedom of their Motherland.

PROMINENT GREEK TRADE UNIONISTS SENTENCED

Athens: — The Athens nilitary tribunal, which is in permanent session, has concluded the trial of a group of workers from the Piraeus who were charged with having belonged to a self-defence detachment. The well-known trade union leader Iannelis was among the 17 defendants in this trial in which the case for the procecution had been faked in crude fashion by the police.

The whole indictmeut was based on the "Confessions" of two of the defendants, Apostolides, and Georgiou. At the trial, however, both of them declared that their evidence had been written by policemen, that it was false and that it had only been signed by them after prolonged torture by the Asphalia (the Greek Gestapo).

Georgiou said that following the torture he was unconcious for eight days and could not remember when he signed the false evidence ascribed to him and wether he signed it as a whole. All the defendants declared that they had never known Iannelis.

Iannelis conducted himself with exceptional courage through out the trial, despite the fact that he had been subjected to nine months of torture at the hands of the Asphalia and in solitary confinment in the milita y prison on Makronisos. He stated that he was a Communist and proud of this fact, and that his whole activity consisted in the struggle for the rights and interests of the working people in the trade unions and in the Piraeus Shop Assistant's Union of which he was administrator for over five years up to 1949.

"I am subjectad to persecution solely on account of ny political views and trade union activity," he said

Despite the complete collapse of the indictment the Court sentenced Iannelis and Apostolides to life imprisonment

Because he refuted the evidence and thereby nullified the procecution's whole case against the defendants, Georgiou was sentenced to death by shooting. The other defendants were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

НОВЫЙ ДИПЛОМАТ

Год издания 3 No. 22 (112) | РУССКО-АНГЛИЙСКАЯ ГАЗЕТА | ПЕННИ

Телефон MUSeum 6650 | 19, RATHBONE STREET, LONDON, W.1. | Телеграмма Diplomatis, Wesdo, London

В ЗАЩИТУ МИРА

Газета "ПРАВДА" в передовой статье пишет:

На долю нашей молодежи выпало великое счастье—жить в Сталинскую эпоху, вместе со всем советским народом строить коммунизм. Советская молодежь воспитана партией Ленина-Сталина в духе пролетарского интернационализма и дружбы между народами. Она беспредельно любит свою социалистическую Родину, нашу светлую и прекрасную жизнь. Бодрая, жизнерадостная наша молодежь полна решимости неустанно бороться за мир, за дальнейшее укрепление и процветание Советской Отчизны—могучей твердыни дружбы народов, оплота мира и демократии во всем мире.

Советская молодежь, испытавшая все тяготы минувшей войны, особенно дорожит миром, завоеванным ценой величайших усилий. Все силы и помыслы свои она отдает делу коммунистического строительства, вдохновенному творческому труду на благо Родины, на благо народа. С огромным единодушием миллионы советских вношей и девушек откликнулись на обращение ЦК комсомола, призвавшего всех комсомольцев и молодежь Советского Союза подписать воззвание Постоянного комитета Всемирного Конгресса сторонников мира и тем самым вместе со всем советским народом еще раз заявить о своей непоколебимой воле отстаивать дело мира и дружбы между народами.

Газета подчеркивает, что молодежь страны социализма верная принципам интернационализма всегда шла в первых рядах демократической молодежи всех стран. Советская молодежь активно сотрудничает в международных вношеских организациях: Всемирной Федерации Молодежи, в Международном союзе студентов, об'единявщих в своих рядах около 70.000.000 молодых людей. Наша молодежь неизменно борется за мир и дружбу между народами. Миллионы юношей и девушек во всех странах питают самые лучшие товарицесуие чувства к героической советской молодежи, вдохновляются примером ее жизни и борьбы, учатся у нее верности делу мира, ненависти к империалистическим поджигателям войны.

Трудящаяся молодежь всего мира все больше сознает какую смертельную угрозу несет новая война, замышляемая американо-английскими империалистами. Проповедники атомного оружия готовы превратить десятки миллионов молодых людей в пушечное мясо. Но, молодежь хочет мира. Она решительно выступает против войны.

В заключение "Правда" пишет:

Воспитанная партией Ленина-Сталина славная советская молодежь делом показывает, что она крепко стоит за мир. Свои подписи под Стокгольмским воззванием молодые советские патриоты подкрепляют самоотвержен ным стахановским трудом во имя дольнейшего процветания нашей Родины, во имя новых побед коммунизма

К ПРОВЕДЕНИЮ ВСЕМИРНОЙ НЕДЕЛИ АКТИВНОЙ СОЛИДАРНОСТИ С КОРЕЙСКИМ НАРОДОМ

Воззвание Всемирного Конгресса стороников мира о запрещении атомного оружия нашло широкий отклик и массовую поддержку во всех странах мира.

В газетах напечатаны многочисленные сообщения о сборе подписей под Стокгольмским воззванием в Китае, в США, в Венгрии, в Финляндии, во Вьетнаме, в Бразилии и других странах.

Число жителей городов и сел Северо-восточного Китая подписавшихся под воззванием Постоянного Комитета Всемирного Конгресса стороников мира значительно увеличилось после проведенной с 1 до 7 июля недели сбора подписей под Стокгольмским воззванием. По имеющимся данным в Северо-восточном Китае под воззванием подписалось свыше 14 с половиной миллионов человек.

Несмотря на попытки правительства и реакционной печати США помешаеть сбору подписей под Стокгольмским воззванием под этим воззванием уже подписался 1.000.000 американцев в 40 штатах страны.

Заседание Союзнического Совета по Австрии

ВЕНА:—13 июля состоялось очередное заседание Союзнического Совета по Австрии, на котором был рассмотрен вопрос о фашистской опасности в связи с провокациями, имеющими место 21 и 23 июня с.г. в английской зоне оккупации в городе Граце.

Советский представитель генерал-майор Маслов в связи с этим указал, что еще на заседании Союзнического Совета 9-го декабря 1949 года советская часть уже обращала внимание Союзнического Совета на возрождение фашистских организаций в стране, которые во все болэшем масштабе развертывают пропаганду фашизма и милитаризма и ведут подрывную работу против австрийской демократии.

В качестве основного центра неофашистской деятельности выступает "Союз независимых", возникший в западных зонах Австрии. Состав и деятельность этого союза не вызывают никаких сомнений в том, что он преследует цели возрождения запрещенной и распущенной, так называемой, "национал социалистской партии", пропаганды гитлеровской "идеологии" и восстановления фашистского режима в Австрии.

Свидетельством этому являются имевщие место за последнее время факты активизации неофашистской деятельности в Австрии, как то: активизация фацистской и милитаристской пропаганды в печати, профашистские выступления представителей "Союза независимых" в парламемте, публичные гитлеровские провокации и демонстрации в Граце, когда 21 и 23 июня с.г. бывшие эсэсовцы в униформе и с гитлеровскими значками открыто заявляли о верности гитлеризму и требовали полной свободы фашистским военным преступникам.

Министерство Внутренних Дел Австрии в своем коммюнике от 1-го июля с.г. вынуждено было признать, что провокационные выступления австрийских фашистов в Граце "вызвали возмущение в широких кругах населения всей Австрии"

Советская часть считает, что предпринятые действия австрийским Министерством Внутренных Дел по отношению к штирийской организации "Союза независимых" в связи с событиями в Граце не являются мерами пресекающими фашистское движение во всей Австрии, а служат лишь целям "успокоения" общественного мнения, вместо действительной борьбы с фашизмом в Австрии. Известно, что "Союз независимых", а также другие фашистские организации в провинциях Австрии действуют в соответствии с единой программой, руководятся из одного центра, имеют единые органы печати и так далее и, следовательно фашистская опосность существует не только в Штирии, но и распространяется на все остальные провинции.

Поэтому об'явление Министерства Внутренних Дел о роспуске одной только Щтирийской провинциальной организации "Союза независимых" не может означать ликвидации фашистского движения в Австрии.

Исходя из того, что фашистское движение получило еще бопьший размах, чем это имело место в 1949 году, а австрийское правительство до сих пор не выполнило решения Союзнического Совета по пресечению фашистской опосности, советский представитель предложил принят Союзническому Совету следующее решение:

Предложить австрийскому правительству представить Союзническому Совету 1-го августа 1950 года доклад, освещающий применение закона No. 25 от 6-го февраля 1947 года "об обращений с национал-социалистами".

В докладе должны быть указаны не только конкретные меры уже принятые австрийским правительством во исполнение этого закона, но и те мероприятия, которые, в связи с активизацией неонацистских организаций в стране, правительство намерено предпринять для предотвращения возрождения фашизма в Австрии и недопущения пропаганды фашистской идеологии и милитаризма в какой бы форме это ни проявлялось.

Английский, американский, и французкий представители в Союзническом Совете соглашаясь, что опасность развития фашизма в Австрии существует отказались, однако, принять какие-либо меры по ее пресечению.

Французкий представитель пытался подменить вопрос об опасности развития фашизма в Австрии вопросом об опасности существования, так называемой "национальной лиги" и предлагал провести расследование ее деятельности

В силу занятой представителями западных держав позиции фактической опеки неофашистских организаций, решения по этому вопросу принято не было.

Printed and published by Vema Press 19 Rathbone Street, London, W.1

09 LUG 2012
627199